

courage that dared to try things that other men faltered before. John Jacob Astor and Stephen Girard accumulated great fortunes for their day and age. Since their day the money of the world has increased four fold, thus enabling men to seize and utilize a thousand resources that were dormant fifty years ago. The utilizing of steam and electricity has multiplied the working forces of the world beyond all estimation and the men who played for marbles when children are playing for bigger stakes now.

When Lotta and Fay Templeton were little misses and were singing and dancing in rival theatres in Virginia City one put on the insignia of engine company No. 1. The next night the other appeared in the colors of engine company No. 2. The next night at an opportune moment No. 1 was presented with a gold and silver brick valued at \$1,100. The succeeding night in a like auspicious moment No. 2 presented their champion with a \$2,000 brick. In the same way when a man in New York put up the first twelve-story skyscraper the second one had his plans changed and reared a fifteen-story structure. So it goes. When Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, Willis and the rest were putting out their poems and essays in New England, ten thousand boys in the public schools of that region were saying to themselves: "We will beat those old duffers if we can." When Mrs. Jones in New York gives an entertainment and decorates her house with roses costing \$5 per dozen; Mrs. Rogers never rests until she can give an entertainment and decorate with orchids costing \$5 each.

All such things run in cycles. Some good comes from it all. When Mr. Carnegie endowed a foundation, Mr. Rockefeller never rested until he established a bigger one. Some vain people are making fortunes that they may display them, but already wealth is taking on higher forms in its use, and character that has been a good deal smothered is beginning to re-assert itself, and the tendency is upward. The income tax will hasten this and it will not be strange if, within the next ten years, people will some morning read that more money is being spent on schools, hospitals and in industrial organizations to supply the poor with homes and work than there ever was any previous time.

Despite the rage for wealth the hearts of men are growing better, and men are gaining in wisdom.

The knowledge that the more a man accumulates of the world's goods the harder it is for him to give up his hold upon them and still that his summons may come at any moment and at best cannot be long put off, is having its effect.

Our flag is now a symbol of power; it will soon be likewise a symbol of Peace and a little later of Charity. Do not despair.

A Vicious Bill

AT THIS writing it looks as though congress would again pass the bill making the immigrant write or at least read some language, as one test of admission into this country. It is said that President Wilson has declared his intention to veto such a bill if it reaches him. We certainly hope that he will, for it is essentially wrong for two reasons. It is not the illiterate who make trouble. The troublesome immigrant is always one who, as soon as he reaches this country and for the first time in his life has enough to eat for a few weeks continuously, is like any other mustang, anxious to begin to smash things. He invariably can read and has already stuffed his perverted brains with all that anarchists have ever written about the "right of full liberty," and who interpret liberty to mean unrestrained license.

The other reason is that an honest man has

a right to go to any country that he may please to.

The Real Facts

THE lectures of Charles Francis Adams published under the title of "Transatlantic Historical Solidarity," were recently reviewed by the New York Times. The review contains these words:

"Lord John Russell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lord Palmerston were fully prepared for recognition for the Confederacy, and for intervention in conjunction with Napoleon III., and had arranged for a formal decision to that effect at a cabinet meeting to be held on October 23, 1862. But on October 7, Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a public speech, anticipated the decision, declaring, without consulting his chiefs or his associates, that Jefferson Davis had 'created a nation' and that the preservation of the union was hopeless, and intimating the early intervention of the European powers suffering acutely from the industrial effects of the war. The day of the cabinet meeting came and passed, and no decision was announced. Mr. Gladstone's speech was repudiated and the American Union was saved from apparently inevitable disruption by a quarrel between rival statesmen in the British cabinet."

To the foregoing a correspondent writes to The Times the following:

"All of this is very dramatic, but the story should be continued. It is well known that when the Southern Confederacy for a time seemed to be victorious, France submitted to England and Russia that the three powers should conjointly propose a friendly intervention. It is generally understood that Russia's friendship for the Union prevented the other powers from recognizing the confederacy.

"It is here that Bayard Taylor comes in. In May, 1862, Taylor was made secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg under Simon Cameron, the newly appointed minister. Cameron left Russia in September and Taylor continued as charge d'affaires until May, 1863. Just six days after the historic cabinet meeting of October 23, at which no history was made Taylor had an interview with Prince Gortchakoff at St. Petersburg, which was probably as important for our nation as the cabinet meeting. The Prince expressed the fear that a separation between the north and south 'must come.' Taylor in a long interview, reported to the Department of State, assured the prince that the critical period in our fortunes of the war was passing, and that we would be ultimately successful. A detailed statement of facts, drawn with great care, was submitted by Taylor. The result was that Gortchakoff was convinced, and, speaking for the emperor, assured Taylor that Russia would refuse to join in any plan of interference or intervention. So great were the services that President Lincoln conveyed his appreciation of them to Taylor.

Again, on the very day when Pickett's repulse brought victory to the north, a resolution to recognize the south was pending in the House of Commons. It was never called up. Thus does history repeat itself.

To us the foregoing seems like the play of Hamlet with the Prince left out.

There is no doubt about the desire of Palmerston, Gladstone and Russell to have a mix up with the United States. The aristocracy and merchants of England were also equally desirous of intervention. But there was a queen in England at that time who was determined that England should never engage in war to make slavery perpetual. And she generally had her way. There were some strong men in parliament who

felt the same way. Among them John Bright and Disraeli.

Very possibly Gortchakoff had talked with Bayard Taylor, expressing the fear that the union would be destroyed, but when the message came from France asking Russia to join with England and France in intervening in American affairs he did not wait to consult with Taylor. The memory of the Crimean war was still fresh in Russia, and the answer to France was immediate coupled with the further statement that Russia would look upon any interference in American affairs as an act of war. A few weeks later the Russian Atlantic fleet swung into New York bay, and a little later her Pacific fleet entered San Francisco bay, and both fleets remained for several weeks. It is said, too, that the admirals of both fleets had orders to report to the war secretary of the United States in case any move should be made by France or England.

Then, too, the significance of the exploit of the Monitor in Hampton Roads was understood, and the swift construction of several other monitors had their effect.

Lords Palmerston and especially Russell and their best to bring on a clash, but they failed and after a little, Mr. Gladstone, as he was wont to do, changed his mind. But the Queen never did, neither did old man Gortchakoff. God bless them both.

Disillusionized

SOME of us were boys when old Tom Benton, making a speech in St. Louis, we believe, pointed to the west and dramatically exclaimed: "The west is the way to the Indies" or words to that effect. They were read all over the union and carried their thrill with them, for had we not all our lives read of the measureless wealth of "Ormos and of Ind."

Well the American people kept at work. After a while the mountains were bowed down and the valleys exalted and a smooth way was made for luxurious coaches to reach the western sea shore.

The mule trail and the ox wagon road were deserted, and the oceans were brought so near together that the journey was made in seven days. Impatient public opinion and competition in transportation have cut off three days from the seven and four days suffice for the journey now. Splendid engineering and steam have likewise reduced the journey by sea to one-third the time consumed when Benton made his speech. But how shrunken is that India! How beggarly it now looks, that wonderful orient which we were wont to dream off! But the great Republic has changed, and now those mendicant hands beyond the Pacific are stretched out to us in fact as ours were formerly turned to them in imagination.

That is not all. In their squalor they make things to sell. Formerly the few who had money among them were wont to purchase what they wanted from us.

But one day our most wise congress, under the bulldozing of a most wise president, under the tearful plea of our interest-gatherers, decided that it would be better for those interest-gatherers, those philanthropists, to have the rule that had governed financiers for two thousand years discarded, and half the world's money converted into a commodity. There was a reason for this for as things were progressing, it began to look as though the nations, our nation in particular, would, after a while be able to pay its debts, and with that done how would those generous interest-gatherers live?

So that was done amid great rejoicing by the interest-gatherers, and by the suckers outside who did not know any more what they were doing than did the bigots and thieves know what